

by Frost.

Hi Tragedy, "that while  
ing in one of the western  
oks out in the theater,"  
and Love Comedy, "and  
have been a horrible pan-  
thing."  
as that?"  
aren't enough people in the au-  
create one."—*Albion.*

Do you remember when we were  
en, and I used to come over  
some to play? Weren't those joy times?  
the—Weren't they? And your mamma  
ever let you stay more than an hour?  
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.



Another club woman, Mrs. Hauke, of  
Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured  
of irregularities and uterine trouble, ter-  
rible pains and backache, by the use of  
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail  
because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remem-  
bered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable  
Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles,  
and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.  
I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better,  
the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at  
the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as  
heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of  
that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in  
my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more  
than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—Mrs.  
MAY HAUKE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club.

#### FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand  
your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice  
is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted  
having written her, and she has helped thousands.

When women are troubled with irregularities, suppressed or  
painful menstruation, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhoea, displace-  
ment or ulceration of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, gen-  
eral debility, and nervous prostration, or are  
beset with such symptoms as dizziness,  
faintness, lassitude, excitability, irri-  
tability, nervousness, sleeplessness,  
"all-gone" and "want-  
to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and  
hopelessness, they should remember  
there is one tried and true remedy,  
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound  
at once removes such troubles. Refuse to  
buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Frances Cook, Box 670, Kane, Pa., says:  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for  
ten years with leucorrhoea, but am glad to say  
that through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-  
table Compound and her Sanative Wash I am  
cured, for which I am very thankful."

**\$5000 FORFEIT** If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of  
above testimonials, which will prove their genuineness, we will pay \$5000.  
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The World's Largest  
Famous Establishment

**WRITE**  
TO-DAY FOR

## Our Great Holiday Catalog

SHOWING THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL THINGS IN

Diamonds	Silver Jewelry	Cut Glass
Watches	Solid Silver	Stationery
Hall Clocks	Silver Plate	Leather Goods
Mantel Clocks	Statuary	Umbrellas
Music Boxes	Bronzes	Opera Glasses
Gold Jewelry	Table China	Gold Spectacles

**FREE** This grand catalogue is sent to you free.  
If you are going to make any Christmas  
gifts you should write for it at once

**CHRISTMAS GIFTS**  
.25 cts to \$10,000.00

article guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction—ask your Banker about us

Fill out this Coupon and mail to-day and address it to  
MEMOR & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
GENTLEMEN:—Please send me your Great Illustrated Catalog.

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**MEMOR & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.**  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

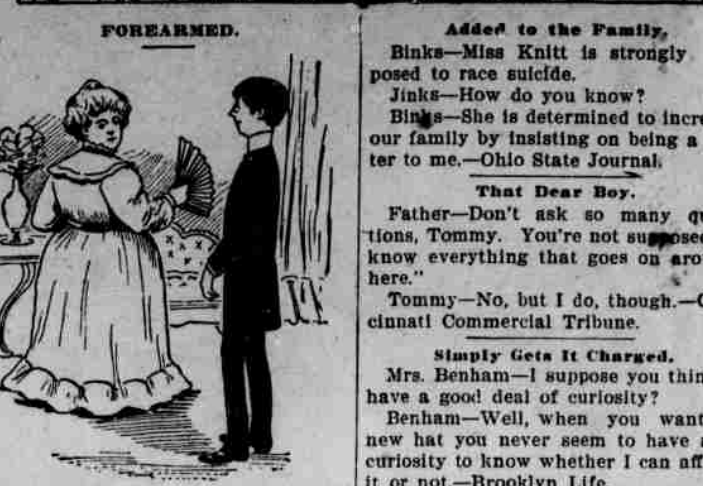
**JEWELS**  
CANDY CATHARTIC

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## SMILES



Miss Roques—I feel sure, Mr. Light-  
by, that you couldn't support me with-  
out assistance.  
Mr. Lightby—Yes, I could. I've been  
studying physical culture the last six  
months.—Chicago Daily News.

Those Rainy Sundays.  
She bought a very honest  
With a wealth of fixings on it,  
And she fancied that would do her for  
a while;  
It rained; she couldn't stir it—  
Three Sundays couldn't stir it.  
And now the blooming thing is out of  
style.  
—Yonkers Statesman.

She Was Skeptical.  
Husband (after the show)—I didn't  
enjoy the performance very much. I  
forgot my glasses.  
Wife—That's queer. Your breath cer-  
tainly doesn't indicate it.—Cincinnati  
Enquirer.

Apprentice.  
Fond Parent—I understand the fac-  
ulty are very much pleased with your  
work.  
Dropped Junior—Yes, they encored  
my sophomore year.—Princeton Tiger.

A Hard Name.  
"That Russian count has a name for  
killing his man whenever—"  
"Well, if his man has to pronounce it  
every time he speaks to him I don't  
wonder."—Philadelphia Press.

Pretty Good, Considering.  
Curate—And how did you like my  
harvest sermon, Mr. Wurzel?  
"Not bad, sir, not bad at all, con-  
sidering yer total ignorance of the  
subject."—Tit-Bits.

Excessive Interest.  
Unmindful of our own affairs.  
Our neighbors make us curious.  
The interest we take in theirs  
is really quite curious.  
—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOW IT SOUNDED TO HIM.

He—Great heavens! What's all that  
noise?  
She—It's my daughter. She's exercis-  
ing on the piano.  
He—Why don't you fix her up a track  
in the yard instead of letting her run up  
and down the piano?—Chicago Journal.

Loosing an Opportunity.  
"The curtain goes up at 8:15, so  
we'll be just in time."  
"But if we have a box, it really  
seems a shame to be so punctual."—  
Brooklyn Life.

Preliminary Shaving Off.  
Dorothy—Edgar used to make such  
lovely Welsh rarebits.  
Frances—Yes; but he hasn't cooked  
a lick since we got married.—Detroit  
Free Press.

Substantial Faith.  
First Statesman—You have, sir, abso-  
lute confidence, then, in the people?  
Second Statesman—I have, sir. I have  
made all my money out of them.—Town  
Topics.

How It Happened.  
Prison-Worker—My man, what is  
the cause of your being here?  
Convict—Well, me lawyer knew too  
little an de jury knew too much.—  
Judge.

Elemental.  
Water and land are elements.  
A (social) world from chaos springs.  
When mamma lands a better vari,  
And pops water sticks and things.  
—Puck.

WONDER WHY.  
Mother (arriving home)—What are  
you crying for, Willie?  
Willie (who has been playing Indians)  
—Doo, hoo, sister moose when I threw  
the knife.—N. Y. Times.

Wish It Had Been.  
Her spinsterhood she finds no joke.  
This maid who once said: "No."  
And now she's sorry that she spoke  
That word long years ago.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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more. There is fully 25 per cent. more  
crops grown now than ten years ago,  
and this increase could not possibly be  
produced by a diminished supply of la-  
bor.

With cotton selling at five cents, the  
acreage is somewhat reduced, and this  
reduces the demand for laborers, but  
with the price from eight to twelve  
cents everybody wants to plant as  
much cotton as possible, and many  
really do plant more than they  
have help to cultivate, trusting to get  
day-labor to pull them through, with  
the result that everyone wants day-  
help at the same time, and all bidding  
for what few hands are unemployed,  
puts the price of labor out of proportion  
to the crops grown.

The second explanation may seem  
paradoxical when it is stated that in-  
stead of being too few laborers there  
are really too many. It is not a ques-  
tion of whether there are enough la-  
borers to cultivate all the available  
land, but whether the crops these la-  
borers can grow will sell for remunera-  
tive prices.

The average Georgia cotton laborer  
now receives \$12.75 as his annual  
wages, while the average laborer in  
Georgia manufacturing establishments  
receives \$4.39. Until the farm laborer's  
wage is increased to a level with his  
brother in a factory or shop, there will  
be too many farm hands. The land  
owner can not afford to pay more with  
present prices of farm crops. These  
laborers only produce \$202 worth of  
crops, and as a matter of course their  
wages should be in proportion. But  
the number of farm hands ought to  
be encouraged to go into other work  
until the amount of farm crops are re-  
duced to the point where they will sell  
for higher prices.

The percentage of the total popula-  
tion engaged in farming in Georgia is  
too large. There are too many pro-  
ducers and too few consumers. Take  
the state of Massachusetts for com-  
parison. Less than 25 per cent. of her  
total population is engaged in agricul-  
ture, and the average wages paid farm  
hands in that state is \$2.68. The land  
owner would be more, but crops pro-  
duced in states where a greater per-  
centage of population is engaged in  
agriculture acts as a hindrance.

The proposition is being made now  
to bring in Chinese laborers to com-  
pete with our native laborers in the  
production of cotton. These parties,  
who are large land-owners, propose to  
ruin their neighbors who are de-  
pendent on their own labor for a liv-  
ing, and for the education of their  
children. One of the ways is the Atlanta  
bales of cotton, which he has made 300  
have made 300,000 more if he had  
had the labor. He wants Chinese la-  
borers brought in, so that he can cul-  
tivate his land, and thus quadruple  
his cotton crop. He seems to overlook  
the fact that his considerable increase  
in the cotton crop which would result  
from the importation of Chinese la-  
bor, would reduce the price of cotton.  
He sees it and twelve cent cotton  
and his land. He is not satisfied  
with the labor problem that we now  
have, but wants to introduce another,  
which will be even more difficult to  
solve in the future, for he says so, but is  
greedy to pile up for himself now.

Another proposition is to adopt the  
plantation system. This means that  
we should have a few large farms,  
rather than many small ones.  
It is proposed to cultivate these  
large farms by labor, which can be bet-  
ter controlled, and which will be more  
efficient. This system is equally in  
effect in portions of Georgia and  
other central Georgia counties at this  
time.

It may be admitted that this system  
has some advantages, but these are so  
overbalanced by disadvantages that  
the system should not be thought of  
for a minute.

The south has made rapid strides  
since the negro was freed and the  
plantation system was broken up. It  
would be a decided backward step to  
bring back the plantation system, and  
the south is not likely to do so. The  
small farms—W. L. Williamson, in  
Southern Cultivator.

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